

**RECEIVED****05 SEP 2024****ForumIAS
ACADEMY****MGP FRC 2024****TEST CODE** 7 1 1 3 0 4

Time Allowed : Three Hours

समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250

अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	RITIKA CHITLANGIA		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910125715	Medium/माध्यम	English ☒ हिंदी ☐
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र		Date/दिनांक	5/9/24

*Center Code : For Online - 1900 / Delhi : Karol bagh - 1901, ORN - 1902, Mukharji Nagar - 1903 / Patna : Boring Rd. - 2001 / Hyderabad : Jawahar Nagar - 2101

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश	
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।	
1			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।	
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।	
3			4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. उत्तर प्रदेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।	
4			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।	
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			9:35 am	12:28 pm
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन ☐ Offline/ऑफलाइन ☐
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, प्रलोचन, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आती के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।				
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ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :		EG/ईजी :		Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
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Note: Students are expected to incorporate suggestions from the feedback provided in the answers. Discussion classes for the tests are also available online in your portal to aid in your preparation. Further, students are requested to see the good copies of the tests and learn from them. You can also discuss your copy with a Mentor and discover ways and means to improve your answers, or if you have any issues with this test / copy. Ask specific questions, to get specific answers.

EXAMINER'S REMARKS

CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

1. **AWIS = Answered What is Asked.** This means whether you have addressed the core demand of the question or not. Addressing the core demand of the question gets you an objectively fair score. It is examiner's perception if you have understood the question and if you know the answer in the first place. Creative answer writing, sometimes missing the core demand, may fetch very high or very low scores, and exposes your answer to the subjectivity of the examiner.
2. **CD & VA = Content Density & Value Addition.** Examiner will evaluate the quality and quantity of your content in the answer. In the same word limit and space limit have you (a) written what is asked (b) gone beyond what is asked (c) enriched answers through combination of (but not all!) suggestions, ideas, quotes, flowcharts, diagrams, facts and figures, data etc. This affects objective components of assessment.
3. **S & F = Structure & Flow** = Whether you have structured your answer properly or not. Whether the answer has been broken into parts and sub-parts and each part has been addressed appropriately or not. Whether the flow of the answer is maintained. Affects both subjective and objective components of assessment.
4. **P & R =** How your answer performs on the criteria of **presentation, ease of read, clarity and apparent effort** in writing the answer. This affects the subjective components of assessment.

Q.1) "Nalanda is a symbol of India's academic heritage and vibrant cultural exchange". Elucidate with special references to foreign travelers' accounts.
(10 marks, 150 words)

"नालंदा भारत की शैक्षिक विरासत और जीवंत सांस्कृतिक आदान-प्रदान का प्रतीक है।" विदेशी यात्रियों के वृत्तांतों का विशेष संदर्भ देते हुए स्पष्ट कीजिए।
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Nalanda University was established by Kumaragupta during the 5th CE, recently re-inaugurated by the honourable PM.

Nalanda University

(A) Academic Heritage

① Chinese traveller Huen Tsang visited Nalanda and elaborated on the diverse subjects $\Rightarrow$ Buddhism, mathematics, Yoga etc.

② I-Tsing elaborated on the holistic valuation methods used $\Rightarrow$ moral and ethical completeness of students.

(B) Vibrant Cultural Exchange

1) Amalgamation of foreign and indian culture $\Rightarrow$ Fa-Hien and I-Tsing spread the ideas of Nalanda in china $\Rightarrow$ birth of chinese buddhism.

2) Reflection of royal patronage.
[Eg:] Greek writers were sponsored by K Gupta dynasty.

3) Rich accounts about the indian culture.

[Eg:] Abdus Razag (persian writer) wrote about the Yangetic culture at Nalanda.

Therefore, Nalanda University's rich cultural legacy will serve as an intangible heritage of india in 21st century.

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS



Q.2) The period of Delhi Sultans witnessed the emergence of Indo-Persian culture. Discuss the statement with reference to developments in the fields of literature, art and architecture. (10 marks, 150 words)

दिल्ली सुल्तानों के काल में इंडो-फ़ारसी संस्कृति का उदय हुआ। साहित्य, कला और वास्तुकला के क्षेत्रों में विकास के संदर्भ में इस कथन पर चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Delhi sultanate started with the Mamluk dynasty's Qutub-ud-din Aibak, lasting for nearly 500 years, upto the reign of Ibrahim Lodi.

Emergence of Indo-Persian culture

(4) Literature

- ① Mamluk dynasty carved out new style of writing $\Rightarrow$ Persian + Hindi $\Rightarrow$ emergence of Urdu literature.
- ② Khalji dynasty $\Rightarrow$ translations of several Indian stories into catanas.
- ③ Lodi dynasty $\Rightarrow$ emergence of translations of Vedas and

'Ramayana'.

(b) Art

- 1) Tughlaq ⇒ naturalistic paintings with use of 'fore shortening'.
- 2) Lodis ⇒ halo around the ruled.
- 3) inscriptions of 'persian verses' on the border of the paintings.

(c) Architecture

- 1) Use of calligraphy on the walls.
[Eg:] Turana Dild.
- 2) Use of mesh kabia and sali work.
[Eg:] significance of light in persian culture.
- 3) Use of red and white sandstone.
[Eg:] Red fort.

Therefore, emergence of persian culture is the addition of a layer in India's cultural history.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.3) Give a brief account of the contributions of early nationalists to the Indian freedom struggle.
(10 marks, 150 words)

भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में प्रारंभिक राष्ट्रवादियों के योगदान का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The birth of modern nationalism began after the 1857 revolt, which actually transformed the colonial rule of India.

Contributions of Early Nationalists

① Establishment of organisations and associations for the freedom propaganda.

[Eg:] Madras Mahajan Sabha ⇒
f. Ananda Charly and C. Subramaniam Iyer.

② Establishment of press and literature publications to raise awareness about the British rule.

[Eg:] Kavaran Sas Nulji's ⇒ 'satya-
Prakash' ⇒ widow rights,
secular religion etc.

③ Presentation of the economic critique of the colonial rule.

[Eg:] D.B. Naoroji's 'Poverty and the Un-British Rule' ⇒ strain of wealth

theory.

④ Advocacy of constitutional reforms.

[Eg:] R.C. Dutt's & M.G. Karade's 'Poona sarvajanik sabha' ⇒ indianisation of the bureaucracy.

Limitations

① Did not believe in the capacity of the masses.

② Accepted the providential mission theory of the British.

③ could not generate mass nationalism.

Nevertheless, early nationalists paved the way for extremists and Gandhian phase of nationalism.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.4) The Vaikom Satyagraha marked a historic milestone in India's fight against social injustice, demonstrating the power of non-violent resistance in dismantling oppressive caste barriers. Explain.

(10 marks, 150 words)

वैकोम सत्याग्रह ने सामाजिक अन्याय के खिलाफ भारत की लड़ाई में एक ऐतिहासिक मील का पत्थर साबित हुआ, जिसने दमनकारी जातिगत बाधाओं को खत्म करने में अहिंसक प्रतिरोध की शक्ति का प्रदर्शन किया। व्याख्या कीजिए।

The Vaikom Satyagraha was launched in 1919, and it lasted for nearly 4 years, leading to the opening up of temples to the lower castes like Ethavas of Kerala. (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Vaikom Satyagraha

① led by leaders like Ambedkar, Sri Narayan Guru etc. for opening up of 'Vaikom' temple street for the lower castes.

② The movement involved non-violent protest methods like Shunt Pavataals, marches, fasts etc.

③ It became a national issue

of caste injustices, inviting leaders like Gandhi and Nehru.

- ④ Finally, in 1924, the British passed an act which allowed the entry of untouchables in Vaikom temple.

Vaikom ⇒ Historic milestone

- ① Nationalisation of oppressive caste discrimination issues.
 - ② Integration of social injustices movements with larger struggle against colonialism.
 - ③ Gandhian push to the movement ⇒ non-violence, satyagraha to win against discrimination.
- 2024 marks 100th anniversary of the Vaikom satyagraha, a highlight in India's continued struggle against caste oppression.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.5) The Oslo Accords, once hailed as a landmark diplomatic achievement, failed to address key issues, highlighting the challenges of achieving lasting peace between Israel and Palestine. Analyse.

(10 marks, 150 words)

ओस्लो समझौता, जिसे कभी एक ऐतिहासिक कूटनीतिक उपलब्धि के रूप में सराहा गया था, इजरायल और फिलिस्तीन के बीच स्थायी शांति प्राप्त करने की चुनौतियों को उजागर करने वाले प्रमुख मुद्दों को संबोधित करने में विफल रहा। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The Israel-Palestine conflict has re-emerged, leading to unprecedented death and destruction, highlighting the failure of Oslo Accords.

Oslo Accords

(A) Landmark Diplomatic Achievement

- 1) Oslo Accords were signed in 1993, with US as the mediator.
- 2) It was a peace agreement between the middle-eastern partners to settle the Israel-Palestine issue.
- 3) The Oslo Accords marked the beginning of Arab spring democracy movements.
- 4) Oslo Accords were successful in signing the 1202, saudi - Iran mediation pacts.

③ Failure to Address the key challenges

- ① Did not talk about the land settlement issues between Palestinian state and Israel.
- ② Left the issue of Jerusalem and Gaza unaddressed.
- ③ Did not recommend the adoption of 'a-state' solution, as propounded in UN assembly.
- ④ Did not discuss the limitations of the Belfast Agreement (UK).

solutions

- ① Oslo Accords need to be renewed to ensure addressing key land-settlement issues.
 - ② strict ban on war and violence in Middle East.
 - ③ respect for human dignity and territorial sovereignty.
- Thus, Oslo Accords can be utilised to re-initiate discussions for peace.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.6) What are Northern and Southern lights? Explain the phenomenon and discuss their associated impacts on Earth's atmosphere and human activities. (10 marks, 150 words)

ऑरोरा बोरेलिस (Northern lights) और ऑरोरा ऑस्ट्रेलिस (Southern lights) क्या हैं? इस परिघटना की व्याख्या कीजिए तथा पृथ्वी के वायुमंडल एवं मानवीय क्रियाकलापों पर उनके संबद्ध प्रभावों की विवेचना कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Aurora Borealis and Aurora Australis are called as the Northern and Southern lights respectively, visible over the $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N/S line.

Phenomena

- ① The space weather is influenced by coronal mass ejections and geo-magnetic storms.
- ② The earth's magnetosphere (part of the ionosphere) consists of several charged particles, called as the van Allen radiation belts.
- ③ When the CME particles interact with Earth's magnetosphere, the molecular N_2 and O_2 particles get excited, forming curtains of

dancing lights called as the Northern & Southern lights

Impact

(A) Atmosphere

① Gravitation of Van-Allen belts $\Rightarrow$ corrus close to Earth.

② Ionisation of the charged particles $\Rightarrow$ illumination of noctilucent clouds.

③ Generation of heat in thermosphere.

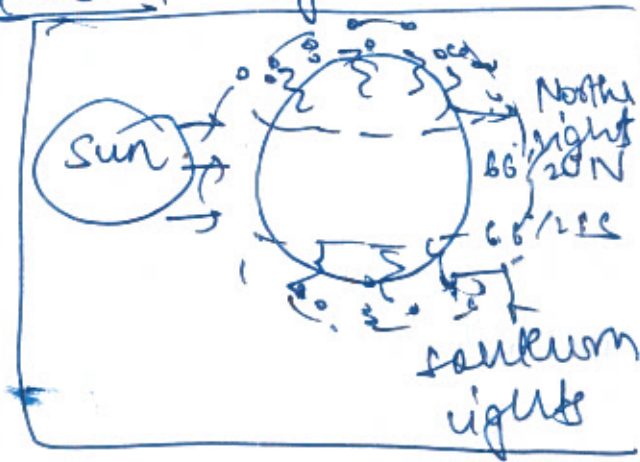
(B) Human Activities

① Harm to satellites, navigation, astronauts, flights etc.

② Major source of tourism for the Scandinavian countries.

eg: Finland (7%) of GDP $\Rightarrow$ Aurora tours.

Thus, these natural lights are geo-atmospheric marvel, with both costs and benefits to society



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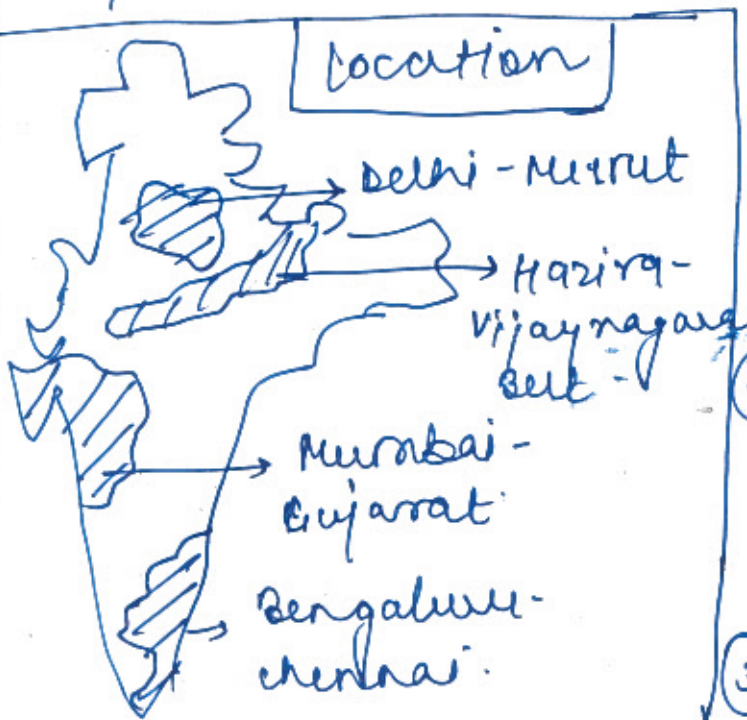
TOTAL MARKS

Q.7) Identifying the major automobile clusters in India, enumerate the favourable factors for the location of the automobile industry.
(10 marks, 150 words)

भारत में प्रमुख ऑटोमोबाइल समूहों की पहचान करते हुए, ऑटोमोबाइल उद्योग के स्थान के लिए अनुकूल कारकों की गणना कीजिए।
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Automobile industry contributes 7.1% to the GDP, employing nearly 7.3 million people, making it one of the most crucial economic mobilisers.

Major Automobile clusters



① Mumbai-Gujarat Karnataka Belt.

② Delhi-Faridabad-Meerut Belt.

③ Pipeline Belt, along HVJ.

④ Bengaluru-Chennai Belt.

Favourable factors of localisation

Automobile industry is foot-loose

type industry:

① Nearness to ports for foreign trade.

[Eg:] Mumbai - Gujarat Belt.

② Availability of market demand.

[Eg:] Delhi - Faridabad Belt.

③ Availability of agglomeration Industries, creating forward backward linkages.

[Eg:] HVJ pipeline & Chotanagpur mining belt.

④ Availability of high technology in Bengaluru -

[Eg:] EV industry Chennai Belt.

Therefore, auto mobile industry due to its diverse locational linkages, can be a potent solution for rural industrialisation and per capita income increase.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.8) "India's diversity is her greatest strength." In light of the statement, explain how diversity has enriched and strengthened Indian society. (10 marks, 150 words)

भारत की विविधता उसकी सबसे बड़ी ताकत है। इस कथन के प्रकाश में, व्याख्या कीजिए कि विविधता ने किस प्रकार भारतीय समाज को समृद्ध और मजबूत बनाया है। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

"India's diversity is not just a theoretical construct, but an emotional experience" - J.L. Nehru

Diversity of India ⇒ strength

① Economic mobilisation of the societal resources.

Eg: hasteo economy of Hyderabad;
textile economy of Rajasthan.

② Integration of migration streams and enrichment of Indian culture.

Eg: Palusi schools and towers in Kerala.

③ Celebration of diverse festivals ⇒ creation of 'Indian' identity.

Eg: Saisakhi in Punjab; Bihu in Assam
and Pongal in Kerala on the same day.

④ Resilience to climate change.

[Eg:] Tag architecture of Kashmir $\Rightarrow$ resilient to floods and earthquakes.

⑤ cosmopolitan urbanisation $\Rightarrow$ greater cultural integration.

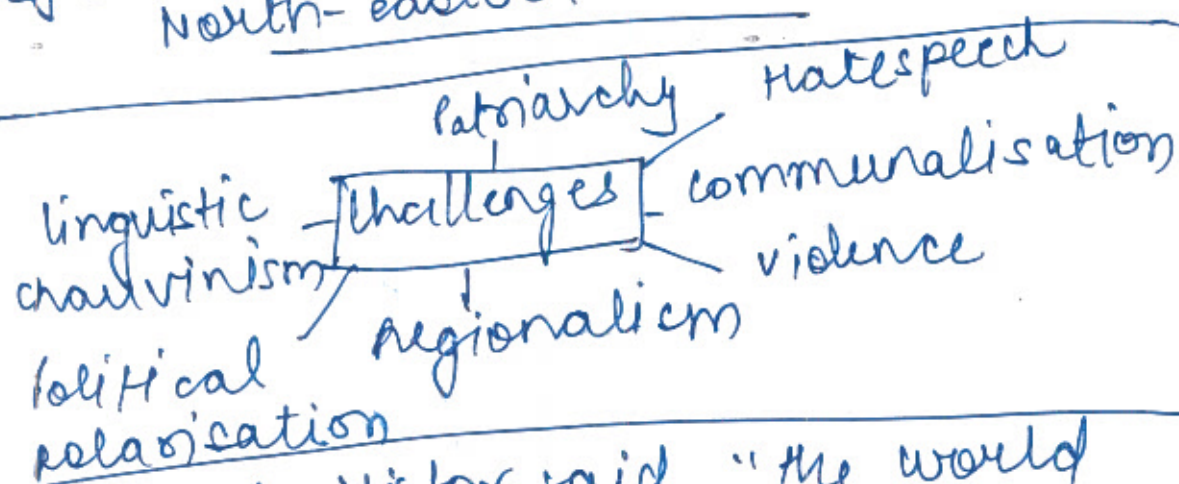
[Eg:] multi-complexes residential societies

⑥ Preservation of the local heritage in face of globalisation.

[Eg:] Traditional folk dances in Selhi Leat.

⑦ inclusive and representative polity

[Eg:] Reservation for 6th schedule North-eastern states.



As Marcela Nistor said, "the world can learn management of cultural diversity from India".

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.9) Critically examine the effects of globalization on the youth in India.

(10 marks, 150 words)

भारत में युवाओं पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभावों का समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

As Kofi Annan said, "arguing against globalisation is like arguing against the laws of gravity" highlighting the all-encompassing influence of globalisation, including the youth.

Positive Impacts on Youth

① Greater opportunities for education.

Eg: Foreign educational migration by 6 million students in 2022.

② Access to world markets for employment and skill enhancement.

Eg: Predominance of Indian-Americans in global CEO positions.

③ Exposure to world problems and challenges to humanity.

[Eg:] social media globalisation $\Rightarrow$ climate change, female empowerment.

④ creates tolerance and inclusivity.

[Eg:] celebration of Thanksgiving and Halloween in India.

Negative Impacts of Globalisation

① Migration leads to resource disempowerment.

[Eg:] Automation of MNC's $\Rightarrow$ local job losses.

② Feelings of isolation and dis-connect.

[Eg:] Instagram & Youtube.

③ Western toxicity imposition $\Rightarrow$ adoption of materialistic culture.

④ creates awareness and acceptance of substance abuse.
Eg: Alcoholism etc.

Thus, the need is to ensure continued cultural heritage, along with positive global values to create a healthy and productive youth.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.10) The recognition of LGBTQ rights in India marks significant progress, but the journey towards full societal integration and acceptance remains arduous, necessitating a profound socio-cultural shift. Elaborate. (10 marks, 150 words)

भारत में LGBTQ अधिकारों की मान्यता महत्वपूर्ण प्रगति को दर्शाती है, लेकिन पूर्ण सामाजिक एकीकरण और स्वीकृति की दिशा में यात्रा कठिन बनी हुई है, जिसके लिए गहन सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक बदलाव की आवश्यकता है। विस्तार से वर्णन कीजिए।

The Nartej Johar and NALSA case (10 अंक, 150 शब्द) established the legal freedom for LGBTQ + acceptance, but still challenges remain to their societal acceptance.

Challenges to full societal integration

① stigma and discrimination ⇒ NCRB reports that LGBTQ violence has increased by 82% since 2019.

② Limited acceptance in family and community. ⇒ ostracisation and humiliation.

③ Limited access to economic empowerment.

Eg: 92% of transgenders do not have access to formal employment.

④ limited political representation.
 Eg: only 30,000 trans genders are registered with ECI.

⑤ limited legal recognition.
 Eg: special marriage Act, 1954 does not recognise same-sex marriages.

Need for socio-cultural shift

① Greater advocacy for LGBTQ rights.

② sensitization of parents through school meetings.

③ involvement of religious leaders in dialogues related to same-sex marriages.

④ Political and economic empowerment of LGBTQ.

Thus, steps like Harima Ush, Kinner Vani (Telangana) and Tramlambi schemes (Assam) are steps in right direction.

Feedback

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Q.11) Throw light upon the importance of seals and sealings in the reconstruction of socio-economic and religious life of the Harappan people. Also, explain why many of the known Harappan settlements are in semi-arid regions.
(15 marks, 250 words)

हड़प्पा के लोगों के सामाजिक-आर्थिक और धार्मिक जीवन के पुनर्निर्माण में मोहर और मुद्रण के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, यह भी बताएं कि हड़प्पा की कई ज्ञात बस्तियाँ अर्ध-शुष्क क्षेत्रों में क्यों हैं।
(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Harappan civilisation is the beginning of history of Indian culture, a significant part of which is the seals and sealings.

Importance of seals and sealings

(A) Socio-Economic life

① seals were used for foreign trade -

[Eg:] Harappan seals found in Mesopotamia, Elam etc.

② seals were also signs for education and writing →
prevalence of literacy in the Harappan settlements.

[Eg:] discovery of mathematical seals in Lothal.

③ burial seals $\Rightarrow$ with pure metals like copper and gold $\Rightarrow$ indicated the socio-economic strata of the dead body.

(B) Religious Life

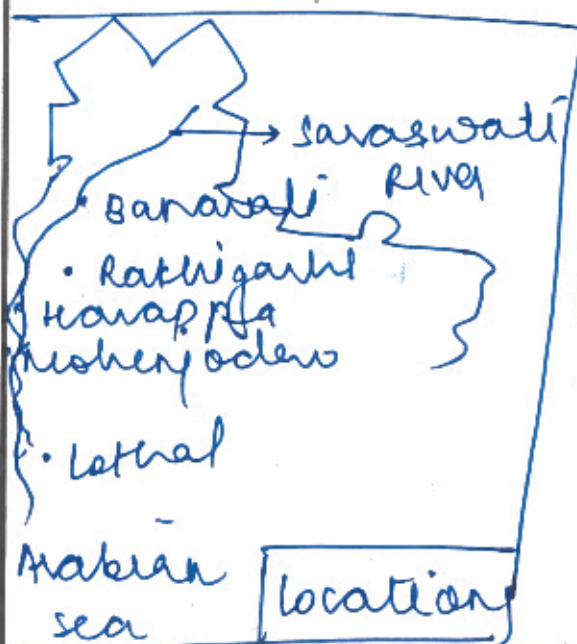
① seals were found near the 'mother goddess', and the 'ritual bath' $\Rightarrow$ religious offerings, currency etc.

② seals of animals like bull, tiger, rhinoceros etc. $\Rightarrow$ animal worship and indicates the prevalence of 'cult' worshipping

Eg: Pashupati seals.

Location of Harappan settlement

many Harappan settlements were found in semi-arid areas because:



① Presence of Saraswati and Indus river $\Rightarrow$ 'Indus valley' settlements $\Rightarrow$ close to the source of water.

② Presence of NC produced 'cotton' for trade.

③ Nearness to port locations.

④ Lothal $\Rightarrow$ first ancient maritime dockyard $\Rightarrow$ connecting it to Mesopotamia and Sumer.

④ Forests along the Aravalli's $\Rightarrow$ wood for granaries, ritual baths etc.

Thus, planning and sustainable urbanisation practices helped IVC settlements to thrive in semi-arid areas.

Feedback

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Q.12) Describe the significance of the Dandi March (1930) as the starting point of the Civil Disobedience Movement. Also, discuss the national and international reactions to the Dandi March and the Salt Satyagraha. (15 marks, 250 words)

सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन के आरंभिक बिंदु के रूप में दांडी मार्च (1930) के महत्व का वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, दांडी मार्च और नमक सत्याग्रह पर राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय प्रतिक्रियाओं पर चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

In March 1932, Gandhi sent a letter of demands to Lord Irwin, the rejection of which marked the beginning of 'Dandi March' from Sabarmati Ashram.

Significance of 'Dandi March'

- ① Dandi March signified the civil disobedience ⇒ opposition to unjust salt taxes.
- ② Resistance to the economic exploitation by the British ⇒ taxing something as essential as salt.
- ③ Beginning point of other civil disobedience means use violation of chowkidari tax in Bihar and the 'Real shirt'.

movement in North-western frontier province.

④ Mass mobilisation $\Rightarrow$ beginning of 'salt marches' on Kerala coast by K. Kellapan and Tamil Nadu coast by C. Rajagopalachari.

⑤ Pinnacle of Gandhian ideology $\Rightarrow$ Non-violent non-cooperation and breaking of laws.

Reaction to salt satyagraha

(A) National Response

① Emergence of mass pan-Indian movement.

Eg: Abul Kalam Azad led the raid on Dhule and salt works.

② Emergence of regional manifestation of 'salt satyagraha'.

Eg: Violation of forest laws in

Khasi hills of Meghalaya.

③ Women's participation was evident.

[eg:-] Kasturba Gandhi and Sarojini Naidu led salt marches.

(B) International Reaction

① Widespread British repression → lateri charge and arrest of the satyagrahis.

② Conduction of the First Round table conference.

③ signing of the 'Gandhi-Birwin' 'Delhi Pact' in 1930 →

- 1) Release of protestors
- 2) Making of salt in coastal areas

3) Gandhi's participation in the II Round table conference.

thus, salt satyagraha and civil disobedience was a powerful blow to the western colonialism.

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Q.13) Give a reasoned account of the distribution of deserts across the earth with the help of relevant examples. (15 marks, 250 words)

प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों की सहायता से पृथ्वी पर रेगिस्तानों के वितरण का तर्कसंगत विवरण दीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Deserts are marked by negative soil moisture balances, extreme diurnal and annual temperature changes and strong anti-cyclonic conditions, leading to conditional stability.

Distribution of Deserts



(A) Sub-Tropical Belt

1) Found between 25°-30°N/S of the equator.

2) sub-tropical high pressure belt along the horse latitudes, in the western part of the continents:

3) presence of sub-tropical westerly jet stream $\Rightarrow$ upper air circulation which leads to the sinking of air $\Rightarrow$ creation of high pressure.

4) sinking air causes calm cloudless skies $\Rightarrow$ greater insolation and less precipitation $\Rightarrow$ desert like conditions.

5) formation of the trough of jet stream $\Rightarrow$ anticyclonic conditions.

[Eg:] Thar Desert (Rajasthan);
Arabian Desert (Saudi Arabia);
Sahara Desert (Africa) etc.

(B) Mid-latitude Deserts $\Rightarrow$ 60-65°N/S

7) cold deserts $\Rightarrow$ with temperatures below 5°C during the night

Home.

- 2) Result of mechanical and thermal sinking of air due to low temperatures.
 - 3) Upwelling cold currents along the western parts of continents $\Rightarrow$ dry desiccating conditions.
 - 4) Found majorly along the eastern part of the continents due to westerlies presence in the western part.
- Eg: Ladakh (India), Patagonia desert (South America) etc.

Due to climate change, extension of desert is seen, especially in sahel region, which poses a threat to land productivity biodiversity and livelihood impacts.

Feedback

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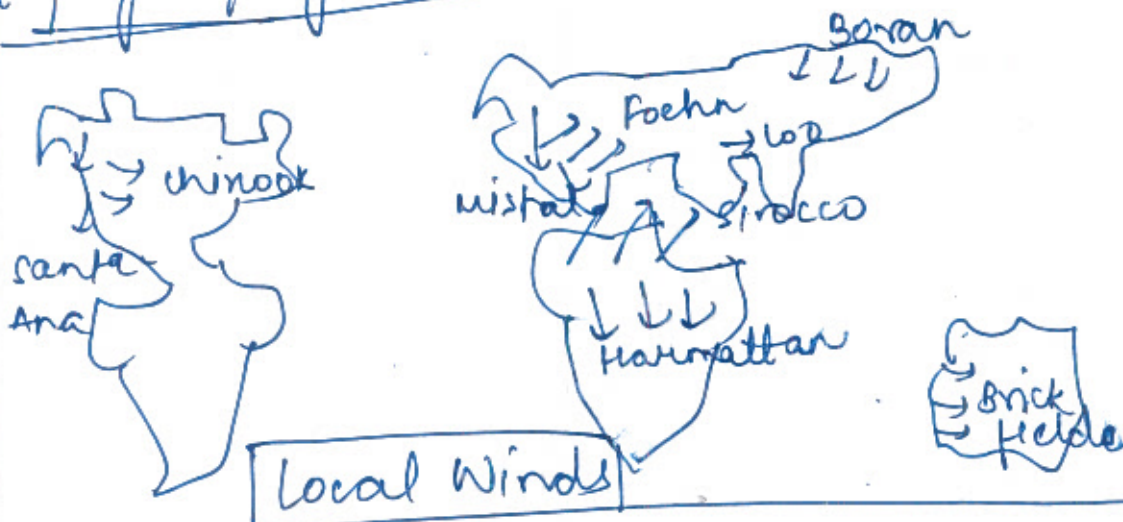
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Q.14) Discuss the impact of local winds on their associated regions, citing examples from different parts of the world.
(15 marks, 250 words)

विश्व के विभिन्न भागों से उदाहरण देते हुए स्थानीय पवनों के उनसे संबद्ध क्षेत्रों पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव पर चर्चा कीजिए।
(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Local winds are the tertiary modification of the atmospheric pressure belts, influenced by local conditions like sea coast, topography etc.



Impact on Regions

- ① Temperature modifications
⇒ local winds can drastically influence the temperature conditions due to sudden isothermal differences.

[Eg:] [Loo] in Ganga plains, can raise temperatures by 5°C in house.

② Signalling the changes in season

[Eg:] [Chinook] blows in late winter, marking the arrival of spring by melting the snow covered prairies.

③ Local winds can cause disasters in regions.

[Eg:] 'Blood rain' by [Sirocco] winds along the Adriatic coast; or [Santa Ana] offshore winds of California can cause forest fires.

④ Improvement in local health conditions.

[Eg:] [Harmattan] wind blows from Sahara region towards Congo Basin, bringing pleasant

disease-free conditions in equatorial Africa $\Rightarrow$ 'Doctor winds'.

⑤ Impact on local agricultural cycles.

[Eg: Foehn] melts the winter ice along steppes $\Rightarrow$ beneficial for wheat cultivation.

[Austral] $\Rightarrow$ frost damage in the vineyards of southern Europe.

⑥ Encompassing the impact of climate change.

[Eg: Brick-fielders] bring prolonged heatwaves in Australia;

[Barbarian] bring cold waves in Mongolia etc.

Thus, local winds are key influences in impacting regional climates, especially significant for the local economies and biodiversity.

Feedback

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Q.15) Rare Earths Elements (REE) are considered as 'Vitamins of Modern Industry'. In this context, bring out the multi-dimensional implications of uneven distribution of REE in the world. (15 marks, 250 words)

दुर्लभ मृदा तत्वों (REE) को 'आधुनिक उद्योग का विटामिन' माना जाता है। इस संदर्भ में, दुनिया में REE के असमान वितरण के बहुआयामी निहितार्थों को प्रकाशित कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Rare Earth Elements are key minerals, that are found widespread in Earth's crust, but their extraction and uneven distribution, makes them the most critical geopolitical resource.

REE ⇒ Vitamins of Modern Industry

- ① Defense industry uses REE like lanthanides, yttrium etc. for ammunition, arms etc.
- ② Telecom and electronics industry ⇒ REE's are critical in manufacturing of chips, semi-conductors etc.
- ③ Mobility industry ⇒ critical in automobile supply chains, electric vehicle industry etc.

④ Renewable energy $\Rightarrow$ REE's are used in solar PV cells, hybrid energy plants etc.

Uneven Distribution and Implications



① Supply chain interlinkages $\Rightarrow$ China supplies 52% of the REE $\Rightarrow$ risk of raw material shortage in major industries like defence, telecom etc.

② Geopolitical weapon $\Rightarrow$ REE are dictating the geopolitical diplomacy
Eg: Khanij Bidish Utd $\Rightarrow$ Australia

will supply REE's to India.

③ Trade linkages are determined by REE.

[eg:] India's deepened bilateral trade relations with Argentina and Kazakhstan.

④ Climate change diplomacy ⇒ REE's are critical to the manufacturing of EV's, renewable energy equipments etc.

Solutions - Resource globalisation channels
Optimum resource utilisation
Exploration and mining of prospective regions
Diversification of supply chains

Thus, REE's are the new 'oil' that have multi-dimensional importance for modern world.

Feedback

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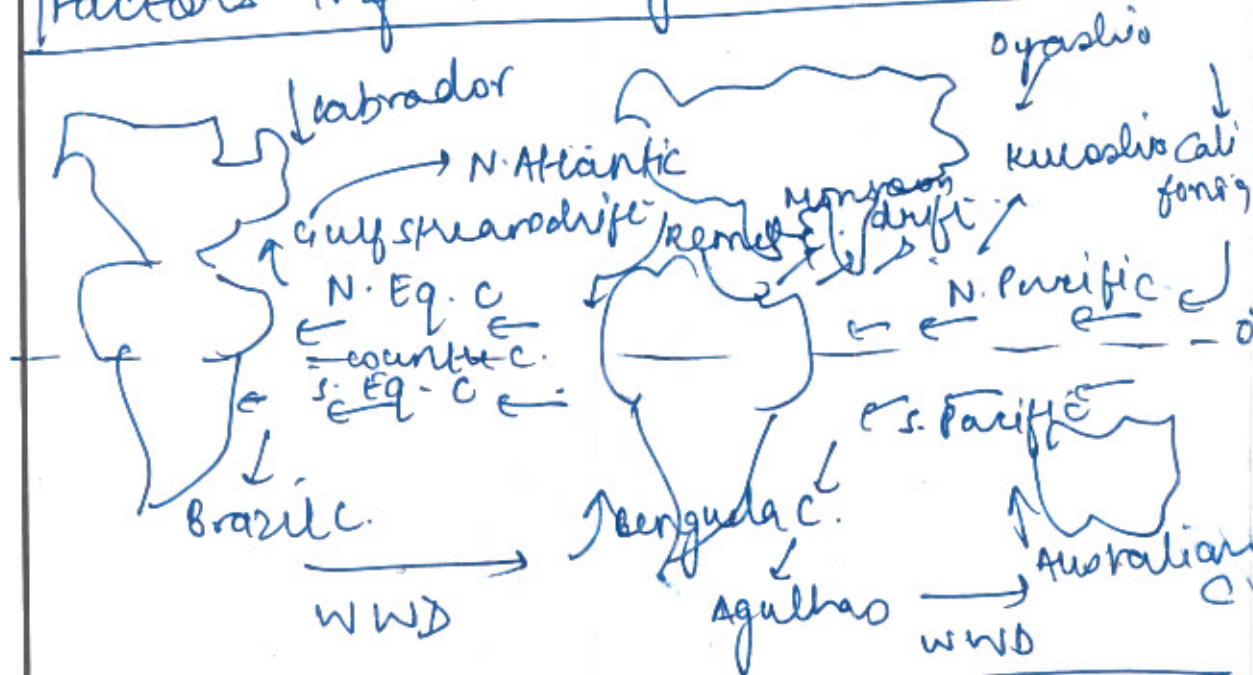
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Q.16) Describe the various factors that influence ocean currents and discuss their multi-dimensional impact. (15 marks, 250 words)

महासागरीय धाराओं को प्रभावित करने वाले विभिन्न कारकों का वर्णन कीजिए तथा उनके बहुआयामी प्रभाव पर चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Ocean currents are the horizontal displacement of water, in fairly defined directions, triggered by wind movements.

Factors influencing Ocean currents



① Winds $\Rightarrow$ 90% of the ocean currents follow the wind's direction.

[Eg:] Trade winds dictate the North and South Atlantic current.

- ② Pressure differences $\Rightarrow$ creates
slope for ocean currents
from low pressure to high
pressure.
- ③ Salinity differences $\Rightarrow$ slope
from low salinity to high
salinity.
- ④ Temperature differences $\Rightarrow$
slope from high to low.
- ⑤ Coriolis force $\Rightarrow$ deflects the
ocean currents to the
right in N.H and left in S.H.
- ⑥ Coastal morphology $\Rightarrow$ Iceland
and Kola peninsula.

Multi-Dimensional Impact

- ① Climate of the coastal areas.
[Eg:] Alaskan warm current
keeps Alaska ice-free during
winters.

② Creation of the fishing belts of the world.

[Eg:] Sargasso sea $\Rightarrow$ richest fishing bank near New foundland.

③ Heat re-distribution from the equator towards the poles.

④ Movement of the vertical ocean layers $\Rightarrow$ density currents lead to mixing of oxygen, nutrients etc.

⑤ Economic impact.

[Eg:] Cold upwelling zones $\Rightarrow$ fishing grounds near Peru.

Thus, climate change has impacted the ocean current movements, which can lead to disastrous impacts on the human society and economy.

Feedback

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Q.17) Briefly explain the process of tide formation and differentiate between tides and waves.

(15 marks, 250 words)

ज्वार-भाटा निर्माण की प्रक्रिया को संक्षेप में समझाइए तथा ज्वार-भाटा और लहरों में अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Tides and waves are the manifestations of ocean fluid dynamics, that affect the coastal economy, climate and the biodiversity.

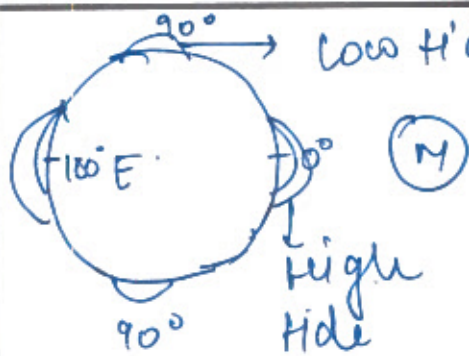
Process of tide formation

According to the Equilibrium theory by Newton,

① Celestial pull of the moon, causes high tide at 0° latitude.

② To maintain the hydrostatic equilibrium of earth, centrifugal force causes high tide at 180°.

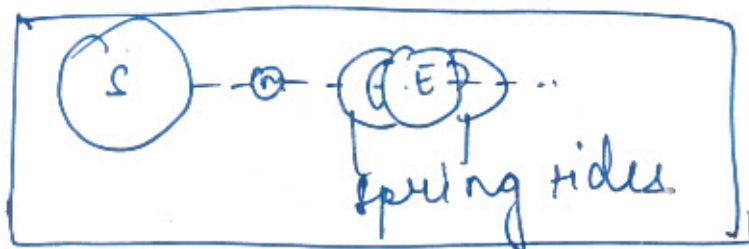
③ The centripetal force causes low tides at 90° E and 90° W to maintain the dynamic equilibrium.



① Neap tides and spring tides are monthly tides that are caused

due to positions of earth, sun, and moon.

(i) Syzygy in conjunction $\Rightarrow$ The moon is in between the sun and Earth. $\Rightarrow$ tides of highest magnitude and amplitude.



(ii) Syzygy in opposition $\Rightarrow$ The earth, sun, and moon form a right angled triangle $\Rightarrow$ tides of lowest magnitude and amplitude.



Difference between tides and waves

Tides	Waves
① Meridional phenomena ② Discrete ebb and flow movements. ③ Influenced by celestial forces of moon and sun. ④ Periodic and predictable phenomena ⑤ Helpful in navigation and fishing	① Atmospheric-oceanic phenomena. ② Progressive waves, that are transporting ocean waters over large distances. ③ Influenced by winds and the Coriolis force. ④ Unpredictable and sporadic Eg: Swell waves. ⑤ Helpful in trade and biodiversity protection

Thus, tides and waves are important for vertical and horizontal movement of water.

Feedback

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Q.18) While social media facilitates unprecedented connectivity and self-expression, it can also widen social crevices and fractures. In this context, examine the impact of social media on Indian society. (15 marks, 250 words)

सोशल मीडिया जहां अभूतपूर्व कनेक्टिविटी और आत्म-अभिव्यक्ति की सुविधा देता है, वहीं यह सामाजिक असमानताओं और विवादों को भी चौड़ा कर सकता है। इस संदर्भ में, भारतीय समाज पर सोशल मीडिया के प्रभाव की परीक्षा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The new-age society has been transformed by social media, affecting the connections and communication dynamics.

Benefits of social media

① Connectivity and communication are seamless.

[Eg:] WhatsApp video calls have revolutionised long distance communication.

② Greater expression and inclusivity.

[Eg:] #BlackLivesMatter; #MeToo ⇒ awareness about rights of the weaker sections of the society.

③ Employment generation and female empowerment through remote work options.

Eg: Influencer Moon's channel on YouTube and Instagram.

④ Greater discussion on earstwhile taboo topics like menstruation, witchhunting, homosexuality etc.

Challenges of social media

① Rise in hate speeches and communal disharmony.

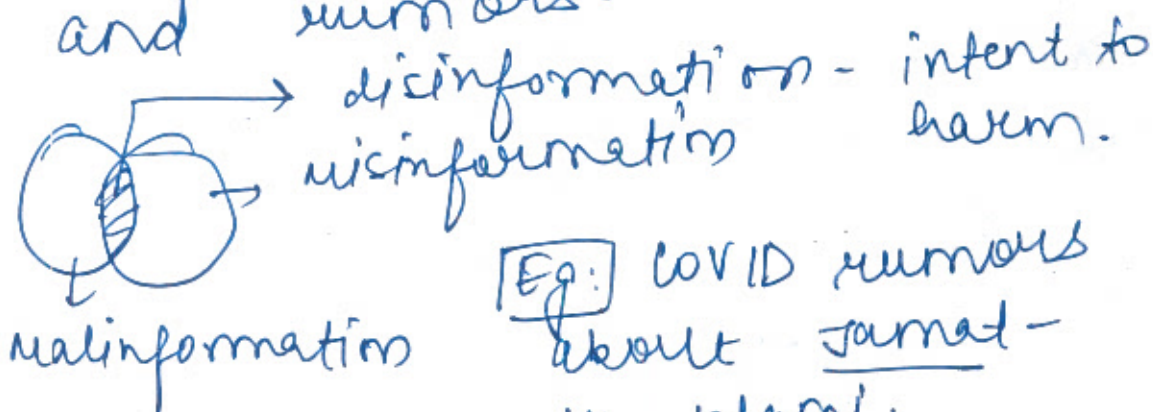
Eg: According to NCRB, 75% of social media hate speeches target Muslims.

② Greater exposure of free vulnerable section.

Eg: Deepfakes on social media ⇒ (1800) cases of child pornography.

③ Greater radicalisation of youth.
 [Eg:] Telegram recruitment platforms like TamTam and Hand Box.

④ spread of disinformation and rumors.



Way Forward

① cultivation of digital literacy

[Eg:] PMU-DISHA.

② monitoring of speeches etc. rumors, hate

[Eg:] PIB's fact check unit

③ Digital cleanliness and civil society vigilance.

Thus, social media can have great benefits, but needs to be monitored to ensure safety & inclusivity.

Feedback

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Q.19) "The regionalism in India is both a response to the failures in addressing regional aspirations and as an assertion of socio-cultural identity in the face of perceived marginalization." Comment.
(15 marks, 250 words)

"भारत में क्षेत्रवाद, क्षेत्रीय आकांक्षाओं को संबोधित करने में विफलताओं की प्रतिक्रिया है और कथित हाशिए पर होने के सामने सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक पहचान का दावा भी है।" टिप्पणी कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Regionalism stems from a desire for political and administrative autonomy, management of cultural peculiarities and ownership of resource identities.

Regionalism in India

1A) Response to failures of addressing Regional Aspirations

① Cultural Aspirations ⇒ demand of the north-eastern states to create separate states.

[Eg:] Article 244 (A) ⇒ separate statehood for kuki's of Manipur.

② Economic Aspirations ⇒ relative deprivation ignites regionalism.

[Eg:] Harit Pradesh ⇒ Western UP; vidarbha in Maharashtra.

③ Historical Aspirations ⇒ colonial
legacy has also left the bitter
~~after~~ taste of regionalism.

[Eg:] Katchch ⇒ part of separate
Kathiawar Kingdom.

④ Linguistic Aspirations ⇒ part of
the post-colonial drive of
creating linguistic states.

[Eg:] Belgaum ⇒ marathi speaking
population ⇒ part of Karnataka.

(b) Assertion of socio-cultural
Identity

① Tulu Nadu ⇒ separate from
Karnataka & Tamil Nadu on
account of 'Tulu' language and
culture.

② Vindhyanchal ⇒ disting tribal
geography and relatively

underdeveloped region, as compared to MP and Chhattisgarh.

③ Religious reasons ⇒ secessionist tendencies.

Eg: Khalistan movement of Punjab.

④ Cultural Identity ⇒ demands for creates Nagalim, including parts of Myanmar.

Way Forward

① Dialogue and discussions

② committees comprising of local and local experts to examine demands of statehoods.

③ creates political de-centralisation.

Eg: Effective implementation of PESA act

Thus, regionalism is an important spice in the multi-faceted curry of Indian nationalism.

Feedback

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Q.20) Explain how traditional gender roles and responsibilities exacerbate the vulnerability of women to extreme heat conditions. Suggest strategies to mitigate these vulnerabilities. (15 marks, 250 words)

समझाएं कि पारंपरिक लैंगिक भूमिकाएं और जिम्मेदारियां अत्यधिक गर्मी की स्थिति में महिलाओं की भेद्यता को कैसे बढ़ाती हैं। इन कमजोरियों को कम करने के लिए रणनीतियों का सुझाव दीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

According to a report by IPCC, women are one of the worst sufferers of climate change, reflecting the inequal dimensions of climate change experiences.

Traditional Gender Roles and Vulnerability of Women

① Management of household chores in rural areas.

Eg: Even today, women in rural Rajasthan walk 2.5 km to fetch water in extreme heat conditions.

② Limited access to resources.

Eg: A study shows only 25% of rural women in MP have access to cooling rooms ⇒ AC rooms are reserved for men.

- ③ Limited access to healthcare
during heat strokes and
heat waves.
- ④ Responsibility of cooking in
high heat conditions in small
rooms $\Rightarrow$ accumulation of
heat $\Rightarrow$ heatstrokes.
- ⑤ childcare responsibilities,
along with management of
local farms in high heat
condition $\Rightarrow$ physiological stress.
- ⑥ Limited awareness about
health protocols, regional heat
profiles etc.

Mitigation strategies

- ① SHCs as the nodal centres
for women awareness and
access to cooling resources
during heat waves.

[Eg:] Distribution of cooling kits
during summers by SHCs.

② Integration of civil society
organisations and NGOs for
women protection during heatwaves.

③ Greater access to hospitals →
concessions for females during
heatstrokes.

④ Integration of female vulnerability
in Heat Action Plans.

⑤ creation of watershed
management to reduce
distances for water.

Thus, female protection due to
climate change vulnerability
assumes greater protection
owing to traditional patriarchal
family dynamics.

Feedback

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